REMARKS

The September 14th Final Rejection was reviewed and discussed in great detail with the inventor. Based on that discussion, claims 1, 15, 22 and 28 are amended to eliminate both the limitation related to "content personalization" and the limitation related to the contents of the initial message. Moreover, claims 29-33 are re-introduced to recite the subject matter of originally-filed claims 2, 9, 16 and 23 that recited the latter subject matter. Claim 34 is added to depend from claim 1 and recite that the wireless sender personalizes the protected content or content encryption key for the wireless recipient.

The following remarks are provided in support of the patentability of the claims, as amended, and also in response to the remarks related to the pending rejection of the main independent claims:

Foremost, in its broadest sense, the present invention features a method and apparatus for forwarding peer-to-peer content in a wireless network having a network infrastructure, where a wireless sender encrypts protected content or content encryption key and a wireless recipient consumes the protected content without requiring assistance from the network infrastructure. Claim 1 recites the method for performing the same, while independent claims 8, 15 and 28 recited apparatus for doing the same, including a wireless network and a wireless terminal. Method claim 22 recites the present invention in slightly more detailed terms.

Claims 1-4, 6-11, 13-17, 19-21 and 27 are rejected as being anticipated by

Safadi, et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0147686). However, the rejection is respectfully traversed based on the fact that Safadi, et al. does not teach or suggest that a wireless sender encrypts protected content or content encryption key and a wireless recipient consumes the protected content without requiring assistance from the network infrastructure, as claimed.

In contrast, Safadi, et al., paragraphs [0039], describes that when a user requests the transfer of content from the PVR 10 to a receiver/playback device 30, the PVR 10 communicates with a headend, of e.g. a cable network or other suitable multi-channel video programming network, to determine if the receiver/playback device 30 is approved for use on the PAN 20. Hence, Safadi, et al.'s wireless a wireless sender 10 (Figure 1) encrypts protected content or content encryption key, and Safadi, et al.'s wireless recipient 30 consumes the protected content with required assistance from the network infrastructure. In Safadi, et al., the PVR 10 cannot, and does not, encrypt protected content or content encryption key to send to the wireless recipient 30 for consumption without requiring assistance from the network infrastructure, i.e. the headend.

Other interaction and assistance between the PVR 10 and the headend include and is described in Safadi, et al., paragraphs [0016] and [0040], where a playback identifier is reported to a system operator who checks it, e.g. against a revocation list, as well as in Safadi, et al., paragraph [0042], where the PVR 10 registers the playback device 30 in step 412 in Figure 2, for a subsequent "reportback" to trace any content

that has been distributed to the device 30.

The remaining claims depend directly or indirectly from the main independent claims, contain all the limitations thereof and are deemed patentable over *Safadi* alone or in combination with other cited prior art for all the reasons set forth above. In effect, the other cited prior art does not make up for the fundamental deficiency in teaching of the *Safadi* consistent with that set forth above.

For all these reasons, the claimed invention is patentable over the cited prior art.

Reconsideration and early allowance is earnest solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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14 February 2007
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